This diversion of a fund specifically grant-

ed for one purpose to a wholly different pur-

pose, by indirectly creating offices which

would have provoked strong opposition if

proposed in the regular way, will hardly be

The Previous Question.

The Committee on the Rules of the Senate,

which was charged at the last session with

the duty of revising them, has agreed upon

some changes that would promote the de-

It is proposed to introduce the previous

question, almost as it exists in the House of

Representatives, as a means of cutting off

While this innovation is sanctioned by the

Senate, which cherishes the privilege of free

and full speech as one of its most honored

Mediocrity is in a large majority in the

Senate, and mediocrity always talks. Very

often it defeats its own cause by a surplus-

There are Senators of excellent ability and

of large resources who would attain high

standing but for a rulnous flux of speech,

If the previous question should be adopted

n the Senate, the sessions of Congress, not

erminable by law, might be shortened sev-

eral months every year. But there is no

Richmond enjoys the privilege of possess-

ng a daily journal entitled the State, and we

trust that its columns sometimes contain utter-

it writes about Mr. Tilden and The Sun and

The Press of Philadelphia comes to the

Speaker "fitted to represent the best sims and tendencies of the party." This kind of talk de-

ceives nobody. Kerren is an average Republi-

can of the thicker-headed sort. After tho

pectacle he made in the Speaker's chair as the

catspaw of Robeson, Hiscock, and other repre-

sentative Republicans, he went back to Ohio

and was reflected to Congress by the Republi-

cans of his district by a large majority. At the

same election Ronkson was beaten and Hiscock

barely escaped defeat. Kuipen claims with justice that he was vindicated by his constitu-

ents. He may be a fool, but there he stands

gentlemen, as your logical candidate. If you

run Putters against him. In that event we

What a crop of colds, coughs, rheumatisms,

and scinticas is to follow yesterday's marching

and sight seeing in the rain! It is a coincl-

dence that a heavy rain put off the original

evacuation of 1783, causing it to be delayed

several days from the time originally intended

But ceremonies in these busy times cannot so

easily be postponed on account of the weather.

The many recent collisions between naval

ressels and merchant craft, in which the former

were at fault, have evidently aroused the at-

tention of the Navy Department. Punishment

was lately inflicted on the delinquent officers

n one case where a coaling vessel was sunk by

a navy tug, and now the Captain and Lieutenan

of the Powhatan are to be tried by court mar-

lial on charges of negligence in her collision

with a merchantman near Boston. The Gov-

ernment has been obliged to pay scores of

thousands of dollars, within the last two years,

as damages for such collisions, and every in

stance of official inefficiency or neglect leading

don't like it, there is one thing you can do-

want to bet on KEIPER

Judgo Holman, it talks like a first-rate fool.

prospect of any such change at present.

over which they appear to have no control.

countenanced by the new Congress.

spatch of business in that body.

interminable debate.

raditions.

of the navy."

Amusements To-Day.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

American Institute - Exhibition.
Casine - The Begar Student. 8 P. M.
Commopatition Theorem - Edward Heres. 8 P. M.
Dally a Theorem - Dollars and Science. 8.15 P. M. Daly's Theatre—Dolars and Scher, #13 F. M. Grand Opera House—Ope of the Finest. S.F. M. Glake Dime. Museum—Fr Bowery.
Madison Square Theatre—The Hajab. S.F. M. New Park Theatre—The Strangers. S.F. M. Niklo's Theatre—Maxister. S.F. M. People's Theatre—Her Atonement. S.F. M. Ban Francisco Minatrelia-S.F. M. San Francisco Minatrelia-S.F. M. Stan Francisco Minatrelia-S.F. M. Standard M. Standa Spencer's Patore Music Halt-Variety, 1 and 1 P. H. Star Theatre-The Boarding House SP. M. Standard Theatre-In the Santa SP. M. Theoree Countyme—On the Ranks. 1P. M.
Theoree Countyme—Credities Aspirations. 1 and 8P. M.
Thalla Theoree—Die Natieren, 1P. M.
Toay Pastor's Theoree Variety 2 and 1P. M.
Union Squince Theoree—Storm Besten, 8P. M.
Wildese Theoree—My Parine. 8P. M.
Wallack's Theoree—My Parine. 34 Av. ! bratre-The Mighty Bollar, I P. H. Gib Av. Theatre—Monto Cristo. 8 P. M. 18th Nt. 7 Neatre—Poiors. 8 P. M. 1234 Nt. Theatre—Monton Minstell. 6 P. M.

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50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isaved to-morror morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

HOLMAN'S ADVICE TO A ROY.

How the Indiana Statesman to Regarded by Ris Neighbors of Both Parties.

From The Sex of Testerday. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.-A gentleman standing in the door of an office attracted my attention as I was leaving the Court House on Tuesday. He was talking in a low tone to a man and a boy beside him. I gathered from what I heard that the persons addressed were father and son, and that the latter, a lad of a dozon years, had been dismissed from his situation in some manufactory, and was threatening through the father to sue for damages. having been hired for a year.

"You can collect nothing." the gentleman said. "It is illegal to employ a boy under fourteen in the shops. You had better keep quiet and go to school."

I followed the man and boy as they left the office, and heard the latter say:

"I'guess Mr. Holman's right. I want to work, but he says I'd oughter go to school, and I'm going!"

I mentioned the incident to a friend. "The gentleman was William S. Holman," he said, and the advice was characteristic of him. He is our great friend to education; and that the common school fund of the State amounts to over \$10,000,000, and is perfectly stable, is due to him more than to any other man."

I had in mind that day this man who might have advised litigation, and brought a manufacturing concern to account for illegally employing children, and yet did not do so; and I spoke of him to several people.

I met a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis a man of as much personal force as any other in Marion county, and a leading Democrat.

"Do I know Mr. Holman?" he said rathe testily. "A man must know his brother, and I am happy to esteem Mr. Holman as a brother. Yes, sir, I know and love him. From Michigan City to Evansville no man is better known. me thirtean Congressmen he stand head and shoulders the highest. There is the true stuff in that man!"

"In what estimation is he held as a Presidential candidate?"

"I wish that he might be the caudidate. I sincerely do!"

"Is that the general opinion?"

"Ves all the Democrats of the State and hundreds of Republicans, would support him." "Will he do anything to gain the nomination?"

"No, sir; he is not that sort of a man! Doing his duty always, he will work where he is, and take what comes." What think you of Mr. Holman as a Prost-

dential candidate?" I asked a Republican of the strictest kind. "He is a man worth electing! He is the

new Jefferson, let me tell you."

"If nominated, will many Republicans sup-

That can be answered in only one way: If Holman is the candidate, Indiana will be hopelessly Democratic next year, and other West-

## ern States will fall into line." The True Standard.

The readiness with which so many Deme cratic journals turn for advice to the Sage of Greystone is shown by our esteemed con-

temporary, the Atlanta Constitution : "THE SUN'S Democratic ticket for 1884 is W. S. HOLEAN Hawitt-a very neat combination. But what is Mr. Tilben's ticket?

The one thing known positively about Mr. TILDEN in connection with the campaign of 1884 is that he himself cannot be the Democratic candidate. The same reasons which compelled him to decline the nomination in 1880 exist now, and in a more positive form. The idea of making him again the leader is impossible. It must be some other man. Se far as we know, Mr. TILDEN has not given evidence of favoring any one as a candidate. He has not said whether he thinks that McDonald or Holman would be the wiser nomination. It would not be in accordance with his custom to publicly endorse a nominee. He did not do it in 1880; it is not likely that he will do it in 1884.

But there is no cause for any one to be in doubt in what light he regards the objects of the approaching struggle, or what, in his judgment, should be the characteristics of his party's candidate. His letter in 1876, accepting the nomination of the St. Louis Convention, furnished a most lucid commentary upon the political situation as he then viewed it, and gave his ideas of the peculiar duties which would devolve upon the next Democratic President. He said there:

"Knowing as I do therefore, from past experience, ow great the difference is between gliding through an Bleini routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what weds to be done in the Federal Administration withou an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking if summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to at-tempt this work. I shall endeavor, with Gop's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

ernment and bring it back to the old Democratic standards of simplicity and efficiency was Mr. TILDEN's foremost purpose. There was the most imperative need for reform and it was the general acknowledgment of this fact and the recognition of Mr. TILDEN'S ability to carry out the popular wish that

led to his election in 1876. Four years later, Mr. TILDEN wrote a econd letter to the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, this time declining to be their candidate. The Electoral Fraud, by which the pitiable figure of HAYES was put into his seat, had kept the Republicans in power, and the country was in the same condition as when he had been elected. He regarded the situation as unaltered. After emphasizing again the undiminished need for a purer and better Administration, he declared himself unable to attempt the task that four years before he had hoped to accomplish.

"Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of life and health, is now, I fear, beyond my strength.

Has there been any change since then? Have the Republicans become less corrupt or less extravagant? Are they more inclined to limit their exploits within the lines of the Constitution? Is the need of reform less urgent than it was four years ago? Is 'it probable that Mr. TILDEN, if again asked to lead the Democrats, would seek to impress upon his party the greater importance of some other policy?

If the Constitution will study these memorable utterances of the Sage of Greystone, it will see that there can be no question in his mind as to the necessary qualifications of the next Democratic candidate. He must be a reformer, both by conviction and training. Everybody must know that he is a reformer. If the majority of the people are convinced of that, they will vote for him and elect him, as in 1876 they elected Mr. TILDEN. Finally, should what our esteemed contemporary is pleased to call THE Sun's ticket be nominated at the approaching Democratic Convention, the Constitution may be assured that SAMUEL J. TILDEN will go to the polis in company with an overpowering body of Democrats and Independents, and, taking off his hat, as is his custom, gladly deposit his ballot for WILLIAM STRELE HOLMAN, satisfied that the great work of once more making the national Administration honest and simple, according to the traditions of Democracy, which he was prevented from doing by Fraud, will be done at last.

A Ring Job in Court.

When the GLOVER Committee investigated the indebtment of JAY COOKE & Co. to the Fovernment, in the Forty-fourth Congress hey sought to discover the true value of an interest which that firm had owned in "the real estate pool" at Washington.

That pool was a speculation in lands hen in the outlying northwestern portion of the capital, now become the new fashionade quarter of the city. It was formed in 1871, when HENRY D. COOKE was Governor, and the Washington Ring had been organized in imitation of the Tween Ring, even to the adoption of the official forms employed by the latter in New York.

The plan was to purchase this vacant property, and to enhance its value by large appropriations from the national Treasury and by taxes on the local community. A vas scheme of improvements had been projected. which was the basis of the pool's success. KILBOURN & LATTA were the brokers of this speculation, and the trustees under a secret deed for the investors.

The following letter from HALLET KIL-BOURN to WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, then cashier of Cooke's First National Bank, and one of the chiefs of Boss Shepherp's Ring. explains itself:

"Gresky House, New York,

"Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.
"My Daan General: Evans, Clephane, and myse eft Washington last night to visit Philadelphia and thi lace and 'gobble up' all the asphalt or concrete pave ments we can. The Board of Public Works (Surrusut and his associates; have advertised for proposals for paving to be opened next Friday, the 1st inst. We proone to be prepared for them. We had to make a small Ring of about seven persons in order to accomplish re-suits. In this Ring we put all the concretes. Evans CLEPHANE, yourself, KELLEY, KIDWELL, and myself com one six of the Ring. |Th seventh member. We shall put it in the best shape pos sible. We shall try and control the entire lot of asphal-

"H. D. C. [HENRY D. COOKY] tells me to draw on him for \$25,000 cash for real estate pool.
"HALLET K." [KILBOURS] The profits of the pool were enormous or the small investments made. After the fail

ure of JAY COOKE & Co. in September, 1873. the managers of the real estate pool, in concert with HENRY D. COOKE, who had put up the \$25,000, endeavored to overreach the creditors of the bankrupt firm by calling for an additional assessment. Cooke declared bimself unable to pay the new demand, and by this expedient he would forfeit his interest in the pool, and thus prevent an exposure of its affairs in the bankruptcy proceedings

In 1875 Mr. Lewis, the trustee of the cred itors, entered a suit against Kilbours & LATTA, as trustees of the real estate pool, re quiring them to state an account. This action alarmed the poolers, and they succeeded in effecting a compromise with Mr. Lewis for \$40,000-a sum wholly inadequate to the share of profits to which the investment was

known to be entitled. This singular and sudden compromise led the GLOVER committee to inquire into the real estate pool, with no other purpose than to protect the public interest. They did not seek to invade any private rights or to scrutinize any private transactions. They knew how much money Cooke had staked in the pool for his firm, and they sought to know how much profit it had yielded. This was the whole substance of the inquiry on behalf of the Government.

KILBOURN refused to answer the questions of the committee on this point, or to produce the books showing the transactions. He was put in custody for contempt of the House of Representatives. Practically the imprisonment was nominal, and it was made a frolic by the Ring. KILBOURN suffered no harm or loss, for it was notorious that the business of his concern was broken up after the erash of 1873.

JOHN BULL, the former bookkeeper of KILBOURN & LATTA, as a witness in the recent case, showed from the books of that concern that KILBOURN's share of the profits in 1874 was \$507.62, and in 1875 his share of the loss was \$1,080. From Jan 1 to March 14, 1876, his share of profits was \$304.87.

KILBOURN sued the Sergeant-at-Arms, who held him in custody by order of the House, for \$150,000 damages. A Washington jury gave him \$100,000. That verdict was se aside as exorbitant by Judge McARTHUR. who tried the case, and who himself had put \$5,000 in the real estate pool. Recently an other suit was instituted with a claim of \$350,000 damages. A second Washington jury awarded \$60,000 in the face of a charge from the Judge that there was nothing in the case to justify exemplary damages. A motion for a new trial is now pending

but, whether it succeeds or whether Judge Cox sets aside the verdict, it will not help KILBOURN'S barefaced speculation. No Congress will dare vote away money for this scandalous job.

To reform a corrupted and perverted Goy- There are some curious results connected

with this real estate pool. Mr. HILLYEB and Mr. SUNDERLAND, two wealthy Californians, went to Washington in 1871 and 1872. With entire confidence in KILBOURN & LATTA, they placed several hundred thousands of dollars in their hands to be invested in the new quarter of the city. They intrusted the management of this property absolutely to

them, never suspecting wrong or deception. They are now suing these brokers for large sums, alleged to have been taken from their investments by extortion and by fraud, the evidence of which is said to be furnished by the books of the real estate pool, by the records of the public offices, and by other forms of proof. Suits are also pending between KILROURN, LATTA, and OLMSTEADthe last having been a member of the firm secretly-in which they charge each other respectively with even worse offences than are alleged by HILLYER and SUNDERLAND against the three, individually and collectively. They are a charming trio by their own showing.

## The Vacancy in the District Attorney's

Office. Many good people in this town seem to be working themselves up into a very needless state of excitement concerning the appointment of a District Attorney for this county in place of the late John McKron.

The impression evidently prevails in some quarters that it is more Important now than usual to have a competent and honest public prosecutor, and furthermore, that it is going to be particularly difficult to get the Governor to select a suitable man. He has the power to appoint a District Attorney to hold office until the end of the year 1884, successor being elected at the next general election. At least a score of caudidates are already in the field, and, pending the action of the Governor, Mr. JOHN VINCENT, who was an assistant under Mr. McKrox, is discharging the duties of District Attorney by virtue of a temporary assignment by the Court of General Sessions.

It is always so important that the public prosecutor in this city should be a man of high character that we see no propriety in urging the Governor to be particularly careful to appoint only a person of unquestionable integrity. If the Governor does not know enough already to exercise due care in this respect, all advice will be lost upon him. We think he does. His public acts. particularly in reference to pardons, have shown that he entertains correct views in regard to the duties of proceduting officers; and we are satisfied that he has made at least one suitable appointment to a post of this kind in selecting Mr. JOHN FLEMING for District Attorney of Queens county.

The intimation by some of our esteemed contemporaries that the elective system of choosing District Attorneys has proved a failure, and that the criminal element in the population of this city controls the choice of public prosecutors, has no adequate basis in fact. The notion can readily be disproved by an examination of the list of District Attornevs elected here since the Constitution of 1846 went finto effect. Indeed, it is sufficient to recall the names of the two men who have held the office during the last decade-Ben-JAMIN K. PHELPS and JOHN McKEON. No men of purer character could be obtained under any system of selection.

## The Civilians in the Naval Board.

When the Republicans got possession of the House of Representatives in the inst Congress, the first thought of the leaders was to revive the jobbery which they had been compelled to abandon for six years They began by making a bargain with the Administration, which put KEIFER in the Speaker's chair and made Secon Rongson the recognized leader of the party on the floor. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER had been made Secretary of the Navy against the protest of Mr. Conkling and other Republicans who foresaw the result.

In this way Secon Robeson became master of the House He used his power to resurrect the fraudulent contracts for the monitors, illegally executed by himself while serving temporarily as Secretary of the Navy under HAYES, though they were antedated to appear as if made during his own regular term of office.

Robeson, Roach, and Chandler organized the scheme for carrying through the old job. It was artfully contrived. The Naval Advisory Board was to consist of

" Five officers on the active list of the navy in the line and the staff, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Nave without reference to rank, and with reference only to character, experience, knowledge, and skill, and two persons of established reputation and standing as ex perts in naval or marine construction to be selected from civil life, and employed for this sole duty by th the appropriation hereby made, not exceeding eleven thousand dollars, as he may direct."

Externally this provision seemed fair and plausible. When it came to be applied practically, the cloven foot was revealed. The Board was packed with three officers who were notoriously identified with Rongson and Roach, and with two civilians who had been employed by ROACH or associated with him. The five names told the whole story at once, and the law made the action of a majority binding on the dissenting members, if there should be disagreement

It will be observed that to compensate the two civilians eleven thousand dollars were appropriated in the act of Aug. 5, 1882. By the act of March 3, 1883, this grant is repeated "The services and expenses of the two civilian expert the appropriations for the increase of the navy, not ex

reeding eleven thousand dollars." This Board is "to serve during the period required for the construction, armament, and trial of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, and no longer." Two offices were thus created with a salary of \$5,500 each for these civilians, one of whom signs himself as a naval architect and the other as

marine engineer. There are at this time in the navy, according to the official list, seventy chief englneers, whose professional education has been at the expense of the United States, and who are supposed to be experts in their calling. There are eleven naval constructors and six assistants holding a similar relation to the public service.

These engineers and constructors are either competent for their duties, and therefore do not need aid from civilians outside, or they are incompetent, and ought to be summarily dismissed. If the first supposttion is true, then the creation of these nev offices is a scandal. If the second suppo sition is true, then capable engineers and constructors in the regular service should take their places.

Every branch of the navy is overloaded with officers. The retired list is swelling every day in volume. It now costs over \$700,000 a year to support a body of officers who render no service. There are ten chief engineers, twenty-one passed assistant engineers, twenty-five assistant engineers, three civil engineers, and one chief constructor or that list. In this number there certainly should be officers fitted by ability, experience, and study for the duty assigned to the two civilians. But they might not be willing to obey Robeson, Roach, and Chandles Hence the Board was packed with these two civilians, who are paid like Admirals at sea

MAHONE AND THE PRESIDENT'S CANout of "the appropriations for the increase VASS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.- The Returning Board of Virginia is composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Attorney-General. All of these officers were elected on the Mahone ticket in 1881, and are avowed repudiators of the State debt. F. S. Blair, the Attorney-General, publicly declared that his party favored the scaling

process for the debt of the United States. After the recent election Mahone tried to get up five contestants for the State Senate, with a view of counting out an equal number of elected Democrats, on the plan pursued in Louisiana when the vote of that State was stolen from Mr. Tilgen. He only succeeded in inducing two to take this step, and as that number was insufficient for the object of making a tie in the Senate, and thus of giving the easting vote to Lewis, the Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor, the scheme was abandoned. committee, it will not be approved by the A. W. Jones, one of the two, who was defeated by Gen. Wickham in the Hanover district, which Mahone denounced in his address as the scene of violence and bloodshed, was quick to withdraw from the contest after having promised to make it. He is said to have expended many thousands of dollars at the recent election acquired in lobbying before the Mahono Legislature. At least one case of bribery could be established, and, therefore, Jones thought it not only prudent to withdraw rom a contest, but also to certify that the election was fair and peaceable, in direct contraliction of Mahone's statement.

If Mahone had succeeded in mustering five entestants to do his bidding, he would have had serious trouble in the Returning Board in carrying the projected fraud through. While willing to strain a point for partisan sucsteal votes after the election would have been resisted. Any decided opposition would have

killed the conspiracy stone dead.

Mahone was informed of this determination. ances of respectable statesmanship; but when and it has not sweetened his temper in defeat nor strengthened his hand for any future plans. The mendacious charges in the address signed with his name, but prepared by another hand escue of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, and insists for political effect at the North, have driven off housands of his deluded followers. that KEIPER mustwalk the plank. The Repub-lican party, it says, must select a man for

If an investigation of the election should be ordered by the Senate, as has been proposed. the Virginia Democrats would rejoice at an opportunity to expose the rascalities that were practised by the Readjusters. And if any atempt should be made to repeat the game which John Sherman and his confederates played in Louisiana, with Eliza Pinkston and Agnes lencks for witnesses, the House would soon expose the iniquity. The conspiracy to fabri cate a sectional issue on falsehood and fraud is too patent to be effective.

The warning from Ohio that fifty thousand Republicans would stay away from the polls if Arthur should be nominated as the party candidate next year has chilled the movement for him in these parts. That strong hint came from the Sherman faction, and it was made emphatic because of a rumored alliance be ween Arthur and Foster for the ticket of 1884. The game of the managers who are now enincering the President's enterprise, is to flatter various conspicuous Western Republicans with the proposed nomination for Vice-President. Hence the ticket is Arthur and Miller for California. Arthur and Lincoln for Illinois, Arthur and Harrison for Indiana, Arthur and Allison for Iowa, Arthur and Ingalls for Kansas, Arthur and Conger for Michigan, Arthur and Washburn for Minnesota, Arthur and Foster for Ohio, and Arthur and Sawyer for Wisconsin.

Other combinations besides these are suggested. In fact, the Vice-Presidency is practically put up as a prize for competitive examination, measured by political strength. The President's friends have a preference, of course, but they want to make the most out of this second place to advance the chances for the first honor. They are much disturbed by the loud note of menace from Ohio, which reminds them forcibly of the defection in New York last year.

to them should be punished. When sturdy old JOHN ADAMS expressed the fervent hope that the anniversary of American independence might be celebrated to the end of time by the ginging of bells and the firing of cannon, he did not understand the latent possibilities of the steam whistle. He

ought to have been here yesterday. It is sad enough to see any able-bodied citizen hanging around a Legislature for a little crumb of patronage, but when a minister of the Gospel actually goes the rounds soliciting votes to give him the State Senate chaplaincy, worth \$500 a year, and sends out circulars con-taining puffs and samples of his prayers, sadness gives way to disgust. And the preacher who is doing this appeals to the Republicans in the Senate to vote for him because "to the Church of John Wesley the party owes more mixing polities with his religion the would-be chaplain should have stated whether he was Half Breed or Stalwart, and announced explicterm and Cornell for United States Senator.

If it be true that a French man-of-was bombarded an unfortified Madagascar town without first giving notice, and thereby killed five British subjects, besides destroying much neutral property, England will have a real grievance against France in place of the ficti tious or greatly exaggerated ones which she has hitherto made much of. But the original ac cusations in regard to the Tamatave affair have since been so much modified, that it is reasonable to await official tidings before believing that so gross an outrage was commit ted as the one reported by the Dryad,

The next Evacuation Day celebration ought to take place on the fourth day of March. A. D. 1885, when the Republican army, which has been intrenched there for nearly a quarter of a century, marches out of Washington. That will be a great day for the United States.

A hundred years ago old Peter Augustus Jay brought his blind brother down to New York from Westchester county to going out of the British troops, and the blind nan noted the destructiveness of the war by remarking that the note of a single domestic 1885 will be different in that respect. A blind crowing of the roosters.

It is high time there was a boys' convention to insist upon a reconstruction of the dime novel. The old time-worn article has had its day. It is not adapted to our modern civiliza-It talks in an enticing way of gleaming pistols, and, as a result, the boy who buys pistol is locked up for carrying deadly weapons in violation of law; it thrills the blood with stories of wild redskins, but the boy who starts West in search of Indians can never get far enough to see one before he is overtaken and ignominiously carried home. Every incident n the plot, in fact, is impossible of realization by any boy or combination of boys.

The latest case to point a moral is that of two Brooklyn boys who dug a cave of the regulation therein. Just at that point the dime nove plot failed. It furnished no solution of the food problem; the boys took to foraging on neighboring groceries, and the police, against whom the dime novel never has a safeguard locked them up. The dime novel is a fraud.

Could WASHINGTON and CARLETON have ooked forward a hundred years, perhaps they might have agreed on a more propitious seaso terity was to celebrate so extensively. As it turned out, in choosing the end of rainy and gloomy November for their withdrawal the British managed to slush the fiagstaff of centennial enjoyment.

Another Candidate.

From the Cincinnati Enquire Joe Chaffee, Gen. Grant's son's father-in-law. wants to be President.

From the Utica Observer The policy of preserving the great northern forest, in which the Hudson and all our northern rivers take their rise, is engaging a great degree of the attention of the press. This policy is a pressing necessity. The perit to the navigation of the Hudson is manifest, if the removal of the great North Woods is suffered to go on.

The same danger threatens the Black River, and all the other important streams that flow

THE TEMPTING SURPLUS.

Schemes for Building a New White House and Various Other Public Buildings. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- A number of

schemes in the interest of the old flag and an appropriation will make their appearance in the course of the coming session. Not to go outside of the District of Columbia, and not to lay stress on the renewal of the Congressional Library project, which is the pet of the New Hampshire Ring, there will be the new city Post Office scheme. There may be a number of them, but the leading one is for the purchase of the irregular plot of ground where the present Post Office stands and the erection thereon empon in couchant polse." That wasn't exactly what I wanted to find out of a now Post Office building on a grand scale about," said the young lady. "I am going to make a craxy-quilt, and mamma said that an editor could proba-It is not a new idea. In fact, a rather old Ring with recent accessions will operate it. The present location is away from the centre of population and business. The economy of time and labor and the better accommodation of the people by a change can be easily shown and probably will be. But the combination backing

the scheme is powerful. A new building is wanted for the Sixth Auditor's office. Auditor Ela is clear and strong or the subject. Like all projects of the kind, this has not been broached before parties were ready to respond. The tree has not been shaken

before the fruit was ripe. The money order business has grown to such dimensions that it is almost a department in itself, and the proposal will be to give it a building of corresponding dimensions. It is little more than a year since the new building ittle more than a year since the new building erected for it and rented by the Government was occupied. It is said that it was so badly constructed that there is danger of its falling; anyhow, a new building is wanted on a scale commensurate with the expansive ideas of the head of this branch of the service.

There are other schemes of the same sort, the managers of which are ready to jump into activity upon the earliest fair day after Congress assembles.

the managers of which are ready to jump into activity upon the earliest fair day after Congrass assembles.

The new White House scheme, which has existed for some time, will be revived. It is proposed that the Government buy twenty or thirty acres of ground on the outskirts of the city, from two to three miles from the present White House, where John Sherman and others have made purchases, and build thereon the Fresident's mansion, the present building to be known as the Executive Office. In support of this plan, it is urged that at the White House the Fresident can have no privacy, and that it is absolutely necessary that he should be protected from the crowds that beset him.

Gen. Arthur earnestly supports this idea. In remaining at the Soldiers Home he is acting on it. To meet this want, those who do not favor a new Executive Mansion and the court end idea propose the duplication, with certain modifications, of the present White House, in its rear, the two buildings, while practically separate, to be connected by suitable architectural arrangements. A bill to this effect was favorably considered by the Sonate a few years ago.

The costly scheme for reclaiming the Po-

effect was favorably considered by the Sonate a few years ago.

This coatly scheme for reclaiming the Potomac flats was begun under the plea that the health of the White House recuired it. To complete it, many faillions will be needed and probably voted. So much having been made aure, it is now proposed practically to move the White House outside the city, where a number of thrifty gentlemen have land for sale. It having been shown that every argument supporting such a proposition will be met by enlarging the present white House, and that its healthfulness will be assured by the improvement of the flats, about all there is in the new Presidential mansion scheme are the benefits that will accrue to a few landowners and speculators.

The Hudson Bay Company Election.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—A special cable despatch from London to the globe says the announcement of the result of the ballot for the committee of the Hudson Bay

ompany was made to day, and it shows that the Ear of Dunraven is elected Deputy Governor in place of sir John Rose, and that sir Thomas Dakin, Mr. Russell, M. P. and Mears Thomas Reynolds and Bonaid South were chosen directors in place of Mears Newman, Wikinson, Usasaot, and Eidridge. There was majority of votes in favor of the Marquis of Lorie as devernor the company, but as he is not a shareholder he is in eligible. The amountement of the result of the ballot caused much surprise, and further developments are awaited with interest.

Centralizing the Great Coke Interests. Pirrishungh, Nov. 26.-An application was

court this morning by George H. Anderson, a signes of Tinsman & Tate, for the sale of the Mount Brad dock Company's works, located near Uniontown. The pinatis valued at \$2,500,000, and it is understood that the property will be transferred to the coke syndicate thus making the centralization of the great coke interests almost complete. OUR HIGHLAND FORESTS.

Why their Preservation is an Imperative

The same danger instreams that now from the same elevated region. The sure sweeping off by lumbering enterprises of the evergreen forest of spruce, hemlock, pine, and balsam, will just as surely reduce all these streams in the summer to such a degree as to practically destroy them. For the same reasons those water courses will, in the spring, be visited by floods of such a volume that not only mills and bridges, but adjacent lands and villsages, will be swept away.

The New York Highlands have a peculiar rentian range, they are part of the oldest continent that appeared divided from the waters. Countless ages passed before the first minute growths of mosses and thenes had haid even a thin soil in which other forms of vegetation could begin to grow. Other ages passed before those heights and slopes were clothed with a forest. The existing growth, especially in the higher ranges, is mainly evergreen. The deposit for ages of the needles and cones of evergreen trees and their decaying trunks, mixed with other vegetable matter, has formed a vast spongy mass from a small depth to several feet in thickness. This vegetable sponge probably covers thousands of square miles. It holds in suspension more of the waters from winter's snow and the rains of spring than the later season feeds the rivulets, streams, and rivers with a constant supply.

Where the cutting away of the forest uncovers this vegetable deposit to the sun, it dries so as to burn freely down to the rock and sand. After a few years of lumbering, as now carried on, this natural resource would be consumed by fires, and a large part of these highlands would be only a wide decert, bare sands and rocks. Once destroyed, the forest and vegetable deposit can never be restored. But the snow and the rains of spring will continue to fall. The snow now necember of the sands and vests once the streams that how some and the rains of spring will continue to spring will be rapidly meted by the rays of the sun and by the spring rains. The leavest that now stores up water wh

Some engineers propose as safeguards against these dangers a series of artificial reservoirs across the valleys of water courses to collect and retain the overabundance of water in the spring. To this many objections are obvious. The original expense would be very great, that of maintenance and supervision would be a constant and growing burden, and with the utnest care in building the dams, and in watching them, they would be sources of terrible damage. The water held back by these dams never sleeps. It constantly seeks an outlet. The breaking away some years ago of the Woodhull reservoir, under the pressure of an extraordinary freshet, and of others at the East, by the ordinary action of their waters, are instructive examples.

The bill of last winter looking to the preservation of this northern forest began to make provision for an imperative necessity. No artificial reservoir and no human device can do what nature has there done. It is said that a movement inspired by land speculators is on foot in the counties named in the bill of last winter for its repeal. Such a result would be a great public disaster. The material interests of this State are more deeply concerned in maintaining the policy of that bill, and in extending that policy, than in any question that engages the public attention. On this question our State cannot afford any backward step.

The Philosophy of Love.

From the Chicago Tribune. 'Is this where they edit?" Yes, ma'am," replied the horse reporter as he looked up and discovered a trimly-built young lady standing in the doorway. "This is the exact spot where Right, enwireded on every side by Intellect, deals telling blows against Wrong and Injustice, clad though they be in the plates or water at certain angles. The new projectile, garments of Might and Oppression. Armed with the slightly tapering at the butt, will not only pierce the lances of Thought that ghisten brightly in the sunlight of plates all the more easily, but is also calculated to his the holy cause of Justice, full panoplied, and with

ly tell me all about it "-and a bewitching smile illuninated the features of the fair visitor. "Our insane bedclothes editor," said the horse reorter, "is not here at present, and the rest of us naturally feel somewhat diffident about intruding upon he domain of quilts which are suffering from temporar

berration of mind and pillowshams concerning who nental condition there is doubt. "I hardly think you understand me, sir," continue e young lady. "A crazy-quitt isn't really and truly crazy, you know-it is simply called so because, bein made of silk of different colors, it presents an outre ap

"An outre appearance-looks rather strange, you

Oh, yes; sort of dizzy looking you mean "That probably expresses the idea sir, although not perhaps in the most choice language. I should be very giad, though, if you could give me some informat about this matter, because it is necessary that I should

begin the work at once."
"Making this demented quilt for yourself?" "No, sir-that is, not exactly," and a vivid blush suf-fused the young lady a features. "But I want to have it done before the 1st of January, because we won't have Which other house !

Why, the one I-that is, we-oh, I think you're awful," and more blushes ensued.
"The 1st of January is not generally considered the most auspicious season of the year for moving," said the [horse reporter. "The blithe carol of the plumber and the low, sail wall of the man who is trying to thaw out the water pipes with a two-inch candle and a jug of hot water, with which he will eventually inundate himself, are about the only features of prominence con nected with domestic life in Chicago at that season of the year. Why don't you wait until May-joyous, happy May-when the buds are bursting and the robins, tuneful harbingers of the sweet June days so soon to

come, are twittering on every bough ?" "That's just what I have said all along," replied the young lady; "but Charley declares that he will never live in the same house with mamma, and—now I sha'n't say another word," and more blushing ensued. Oh," said the horse reporter, "you're going to be

married are you!"
"Yes, sir. That is, Charley said—"
"I know what he said. He leaned you up confiden-

Is now what he said. He leaned you up confidentially against his suspender, and, speaking in low, tremulous tones, asked you if you felt that you could leave parents, brothers, sisters, fishballs on Sunday, and all that makes home at once the align of our affections and the joy of our lives, and live forevermore with him. And you yanked him out of the realm of doubt so quick that it made his head swim. Isn't that it!".

"Whe, yes, sir—that is I said..." that it made his head swim. Isn't i "Why, yes, sir—that is, I said— Certainly. You said that when a girl standing the threshold of womanhood and watching with wistful eyes for the mists of futurity to lift, sees advancing the eyes for the mists of futurity to lift, sees advancing ine one man to whom she can give her heart, all her doubts and fears disappear as if by major, and she knows only that agreat happiness and holy content enshroud her being. Charley than kissed you warmly about an men selow your nose, and broke himself the next day buying in engagement ring. He calls at the house every night

now, and when he says to you: "Myrtle, do you love me as much this evening as you did last Thursday after-noon!" you look at....."

"He doesn't call me Myrtle at all," interrupted the oung lady. "My name is Edith."

"It's the same thing. A rose by any name would have as many thorns. When he asks you if you love him as much as you did last Thursday, you climb up a little higher on his neck and want to know how he can ever doubt you. It's all right, though. Be a true and loving wife, and perhaps some day Charley will give you a quar-ter to spend without requiring an itemized account, sworn to before a notary, as to where such a vast sum bas gone. Cherish his love as you would a tender plant that the rude blasts of winter would destroy. Make your whole life a constant endeavor to promote his welfare, but do not finish that quilt."

"Why not, air."

"Recause," was the reply, "it would recall to him the happy past." BUNBEAMS.

-Mr. Abbey is pronounced by a leading London journal "the most

stage has known."

-A Butler man in Springfield, Mass., is wearing a straw hat, which he is not to change until the General is elected again.

-All the great English cities, save London

and Birkenhead chose Liberals for Mayors this year. The Mayor of Northampton is an ultra radical. -The Neapolitan cometeries on All Saints

Day present the spectacle of a gigantic picnic. The pes-ple take their provisions and wine and cat them beside their relatives' graves. -The largest locomotive ever built is now

being made in Sacramento by the Central Pacific Radi-road. The engine and tender will weigh 100 tons and will be 05 feet 5 inches long.

The newest challenge in walking is that of James Bisson to Dr. W. L. White of Bellows Falls, VL. Dr. White's horse is to walk up Sand Hill, a steep acclivity half a mile long, and Bisson is to walk up the same

-In the whole Russian empire of nearly 1(k)(k)(k) persons there are only 770 journals and per-odicals of all kinds. Righty two of these are Government gazettes and forty four are organs of the official ecclesiastical authorities.

—The Penobscot Indians, who have been a

part of the history of Maine for 300 years, have inter-married until they have become almost white. Old-town, the seat of their mission, has decreased from a population of 8,000 in 1625 to a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls in 1883. -Lord Granville's brother-in-law, Mr.

Davenport Bromley, M. P., charged the Government with having made the revolver a national institution. His wife, he said in a recent speech, was lately taken in to dinner by a member of the Government, who told her he had a revolver in his pocket. -Notwithstanding the anti-smoke agitation, and exhibition of contrivances of all sorts to obvi-ate the nuisance last year, London remains precisely as it was in this matter. Nothing will be done until an act

enders compulsory the application to kitchen chimneys of the smoke consuming apparatus. -A recent official report says that the mercury in South Australia often rises in summer to 1152 in he shade, and this has been exceeded on several seca

sions. In January, 1882, it reached 116°, and in January 1882, it was 180°—only 32° below boiling—in the sua New Yorkers will after this feel quite cool in what they call hot weather. -- The Fillmore will case, in which Mrs. Millard Pillinero's sanity is in dispute, recalls the fact, the Buffalo Express says, that Mrs. President Lincoln be came insane before she died, and that Martha Washington acted very queerly, shutting herself up in a room a

Mount Vernon, without a fire, for eighteen months, and letting no one ace her except the cat, which came through a hole which she cut in the door for this purpose. -Speaking of the origin of some names in Oregon, the Oregonian says of Grant's Pass: "When Grant was a Lieutenant howas camped there with a pary of soldiers, and they got to playing enchre for \$1 on the corner. The game stood three to three. Grant pick ed up his cards and had the right bower, ace, and king He concluded to pass, thinking he could eachre his oppo ent a burly miner. The result was that he lost his dol ar, and the place was called 'Grant's l'ass.'

-The many deaths from trichinosis in Saxony may have the effect of exploding European lag-islation against the American hog. France, finding that these deaths were produced by German ment, and that no such slaughter from American pork ever occurred anywhere, seems likely to lead the way in shregating the edicts against New World swine. This might be a wise step, for Congress will soon assemble, and it might take little valid excuse to call out retaliatory legislation as an offset against these edicts. -The Rev. Charles T. Stout, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church, Leadville, the Leadville Tribune says, is an absent minded man. Returning from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he had taken Miss Harrist

M. Strong to be his wife, he went to the St. James Hotel in Denver and registered as "Charles T. Stout." Mrs. Stout was in the waiting room, and the clerk knew it.

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "but is any one accompany,
ing you!" The preacher, suddenly recollecting his beeter half, turned and inscribed on the register "and wife. -Neal Dow, who is talking Prohibition in llinois, could not understand why the houses and barns on the fertile prairies of that empire of agriculturs should be small and cheap, since their occupants are so-ber and frugal. An old inhabitant explained that the land is owned in large blocks by wealthy proprietors

who will not sell, but who rent it for pay in kind-twelve

to fifteen bushels of corn per acre. The farmers, there fore, have no inducement either to erect good house and barns or to improve the land. Their interest is to skin" it, and to spend upon it as little money as possible -A chief cause of dogs "baying the moon" and barking at nothing is discomfort. Many unfortunate animals are from pure carelessness consigned to cold and comfortless kennels. It was found on investigating the kennel of a dog which had nightly rendered life a burden to a neighborhood that the kennel was so small that the poor creature could only lie partly in it, was kept awake by cold and misery, and not unnaturally howled. Many dogs, too, suffer in health by being tied up without exercise, and thus are rendered restless and

onsequently how! at night. A dog properly cared for -Krupp has just taken out a patent on a flat-headed artillery projectile. The pointed projectiles, as is well known, are apt to deflect when striking iron he ironclads below the water line. In order that the re sistance of the air against the flattened head may not impede the celerity of the projectile, the latter is pro-vided with a pointed tin cap, filled with grease, which cap drops off on striking the object, and, greasing the

read of the ball, facilitates its entrance. -The faithful wife of Frank James, the dissouri train robber, travels five miles every day from her father's home to visit the baudit in fail. It was ourtable forbidden by the father of Annie Balaton, by lames persisted in visiting her in a country school that she taught some miles from home, and at length she went away, ostensibly to visit some friends in Nebrasks. Later James rode up to the father's house and an nounced the marriage, and asked the father to perms Annie to return to her old home; but the father merely ordered the youth away from his gate. James's cell t no longer provided with luxuries, and he is not now a hero. He is awaiting another trial in Missouri, but be nost dreads extradition to Minnesota, where his old

comrades, the Younger boys, are serving a life sentence -There are 918 daily papers in Italy, of which the province of Rome has 20), Milan 141, and Na-ples 120; Steily has 49, Patermo being credited with 24, Messina 15, and Catania 10; none in the other towns. The oldest daily paper is the Gazette of Genoa, founded n 1707. None of the papers, great or small, have a cir culation exceeding 20,000, and the fluctuations are in some instances remarkable. The Punsola of Milan va-ries from 8,000 to 14,000, the Fanfalla of Rome from ,000 to 20,000, and the Gazetta del Popolo of Piorence from 12,000 to 20,000. The circulation of the Persener ra, the most important journal of Lombardy, scarcely reaches 3,000 while the Nazione, of all the journals pub lished in Tuscany the one most distinguished for excellence of style and dignity of tone, has less than 1 000 subscribers on its books, and outside of Tuscany is but

-The most astonished Grand Jury the untry ever saw was that in the Criminal Court of New Orleans on Friday last, when the District Attorney moved for its discharge. He said that he had heard it the streets more of the doings of the body than had of-ficially reached his office, and that he and the public had lost confidence in the jury. It is understood that the jury's failure to find a true bill against Troaville Syks, who is in jail on charge of murder, prompted the District Attorney's action. Sykes killed his mistress, Kata fownsend, and subsequently her will was found, making him heir to an estate worth \$250.000. The courts at his command he is straining every nerve to escape punishment. It is said that if he is called to trial he will try to show that he killed the woman with a bowle knife in seif defence

-The elevator problem seems to have been solved in Dayton, Ohio. An elevator car was cut loom in the top story of Callahan's new block, on Thursday last, and it shot down to the cellar with a nine and s dozen eggs in it. The shells of the eggs were not ever cracked, and the man stepped out unharmed struck an air cushion at the bottom of the shaft. Thu air cushion is, the Dayton Journal save, supplied by well hole some six feet deep, the shape of the car bu flaring from the bottom to the top, so as to leave some inches of space between the car and the wall at the apper part of the well to allow the air to escape as the car enters, and thus to prevent a sudden cheek. The space between the car and the wall is gradually lessened until within six inches of the bottom where the valwith its flanges of rubber, fills the space and gently sinks to rest at the bottom of the well-

-While Crown Prince Frederick William is honized in Madrid by King Alfonso a counter demonstration is going on in Paris, where President array is honizing Marshai Serrano. True, there is a vast difference between the extraordinary visit of the heirste the tiernal brone and the routine presentation of the credentials by a Spanish Ambassador. But the real significance of the latter ceremony is shown in President Gravy a carnet endeavors to recall Spain from deserting her neighbor n order to side with the distant Teutonic empire "Their community of origin and the identity of their us tional interests," he tells serrano, make of France and spain two sister nations, which ought always to the main united with no thought of the aggrandizement of the one to the detriment of the other." The his and the plea are plain, but possibly the two Lain no and their best reconciliation when spain be comes a republic